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beauty of true education. But it must be

difficultly shown, that I should be

of constitutional vigor, or to that con-

stituted habit of habit, which either

might be the result of those duties which

most parts of our country derive upon a

wife, a mother, and the duties of a fam-

ily, or else those which are discharged in

business and vices. And I speak

of them, that the duties of those who con-

duct the entire physical education of fa-

milies, may be questioned to search how

well of such magnitude may be achieved.

Moreover, in many things we can do

to acquire for our daughters, a good constitu-

tion. Is there truth in the sentiment, that

our mothers are becoming more and more effeminate?

Are we as well versed in the details of

house keeping, as able to bear them without

inconvenience, as our mothers? Have our

daughters as much stamina of constitution,

as much aptitude for domestic duty, as we

ourselves possess? These questions are

not interesting to us simply as individuals.

They affect the welfare of the community.

For the ability or inability of women to dis-

charge what the Almighty has committed

to her, touches the equilibrium of society,

and the hidden springs of existence. The

daily interest as we are for the health of

our offspring, let us devote peculiar attention

to that of our daughters. Their delicate

frames require more care in order to become

rigorous, and are in more danger from the

perils of fashion.

I plead for the little girl, that she may

have air and exercise, as well as her brother,

and that she may not be too much blam-

ed, if in her earliest play she happens to tear

or soil her apparel. I plead that she be

not punished as a romp, if she lavishly enjoys

those active sports which city gentility

proscribes. I plead that the ambition to

make her accomplished, do not chase her to

the piano till the spinal column, which should

conclude the frame, starts aside like a

broken reed; nor bow her over her book,

till the vital energy which ought to per-

vade the whole frame, mounts into the brain,

and kindles the death fever.

Surely we ought to acquaint ourselves

with the outline of the mechanism of this

our clay temple, that we interfere not,

through ignorance, with those laws on

which its organization depends. Referred

precious, by being the victim of an

undying spirit, our ministrations for its well

being become an almost fearful importance.

Appointed, as the mother is, to guard the

harmony of its architecture, to study the

arts on which its symmetry depends, she is

forced to perceive how much the mind is

affected by the circumstances of its lodg-

ment, and is incited to cherish the moral

for the sake of the immortal.

Does she attach value to the charms of

intellect? Let her see that the intellect

which contains them is not lightly endan-

gered or carelessly broken. Does she pray for

the welfare of the soul? Let her seek the

good of its companion, who walks with it

to the gates of death, and rushes again to

its embrace on the morning of the resur-

rection.

Those who educate the young, should be

ever awake to the evils of compression in

the region of the heart and lungs. A slight

ligature there, in the earliest stages of life,

is fraught with danger. To disturb or im-

pede the laborers who turn the wheels of

life, both night and day, is absurd and un-

grateful. Benson was bound in fetters,

and ground in the prison house, for a while,

but at length he crushed the pillars of the

temple and the lords of the Philistines per-

ished with him. Nature, though she may

be long in restoring an injury, does not for-

get it. Nature, though she may be long in

restoring an injury, does not forget it. Nature,

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though she may be long in restoring an injury,

does not forget it. Nature, though she may

be long in restoring

empt of either of these cardinal economic virtues.

Do you remember, Mr. Mayor, how in the day when social unity matters for a badge of distinction the class which was fastened about his neck to hang him out of mischief? I am aware of no other instance of punishment fully comparable to that of man who, having served the community to tax itself to the amount of millions of specie for the use of commerce, glory in their scheme, and boast of the importance as it adds to the rulers of the land.

If, then, it be practicable that the law and institutions of our community should be made to lead their aid to the teaching of experience, and to prevent this offense from overt, this cruelty, should not the grates of wisdom and justice be averted then? And what then shall we say to laws and institutions and rulers, which beguile the people to crime, and then urge the avenger to demand his victim; nor, on contest, rest until they have involved the innocent in common ruin with the guilty?

I think, sir, that commercial men will not decline this account of the Credit System. I think that the moneyed interest will accept this plan offered on its behalf when called upon to show cause why it should not be placed under the guardianship of the hard-money system. They are no innumerate of the wear and tear of capital in the service of the commercial system but they are conscious, that, in the advancement of their common prosperity, they receive more than an equivalent. The difference between them and other interests is this: They purchase this advantage at price. The rest enjoy it equally at free cost.

If these ideas are well founded, they imply a compliment to the sagacity of our rulers, which it would be unjust to withhold. In their war on the Credit System, they have begun at the right end. The foundations of that system are prudence and good faith; and they first trust the people to its prudence, and then delude them by its corruption. We have heard, for the first time in the history of modern Commerce, that our merchants are unfaithful to their country, in fulfilling their engagements abroad. For doing this, they have been rebuked a tone of authority, by one whom I do not name, because he belongs to a certain school, whom I will never honour so far. Mr. Calhoun may take it as a tribute of respect to one who is not yet "less than arch and trusted," that I have singled him out from a gang of swindlers and sharpers, with whom he has chosen to identify himself. The common sense of that other official alone provoked this notice. Truly to whom he addressed his admonition, paid him no attention. But now, it seems that the theory of the General Government is to be brought to bear on the transactions of its vicinals, in the way of pains and penalties. The precedent is set in the matter of the notes of the old Bank of the United States. The right to meddle with the affairs of legitimate State Corporations, is based, presume, on Mr. Calhoun's new maxim, "that whatever we owe as money is a tax," and is therefore subject to federal regulation. If so, the next step may be toavor us with some penalties against the dealers in shin-plasters, imposed by federal authority. The same principle would legalize the condemnation of Bank notes, of promissory notes and bonds, and the destruction of all remedies on them. The State Courts might still indeed, remain open to the creditors. But the Force Bill (to which it seems Mr. Calhoun is now reconciled, as he does not attempt its repeal, now that his friends the true State Rights party, are in power) affords a precedent for the removal of cases, by certiorari, to the federal courts, where these mischievous symbols of credit might meet their end.

But, after all, men of old fashioned
only might and would trust each other,
mere verbal promises to pay might still
they do now, perform half the business
as for misdeameor, all who might be
sell on credit, or make or take prom
deal on any but the plantation plan of "h
one, and there's 't other." This is the
where the war on the credit system al
be pressed. All assaults on the Bank
vain, as long as credit is unimpaired.
introduces the degrading and demoral
maxims of despotism; and there is
end of Bank paper. Men of wealth
then begin to hoard, and that they ho
hoard securely, they must agree to at
a high conventional value to diamonds
like. They must then elude alike
rapacity of the tyrant and the mob, by c
dealing princely wealth in the patches o
tattered garment. Until this is done, cr
will prevail; and the evidences of debt
be transferred, and the symbols of cr
will perform the offices of money. Th
the true character of Bank paper. Th
High Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Web
should unite to call them money, they
not mo. They belong to the hea
contracts, their validity and enforcem
depend on the municipal sovereignty, wh
the Federal Government is not.

of the United States, permit me to offer
more remark. I have suggested a
which I have ventured to recommend
my political friends as a means of keep-
awake that watchfulness over the Trusts
and that jealousy of federal power wh-

have so long slumbered. A pecuniary interest is proverbially a jealous interest, and men quarrel about money, who agree about

To you I would add, that a Bank of the United States representing the pecuniary interest of all the States to the extent of fifty millions, will draw these together like flies to a drop of honey. They may quarrel and fight over it, but they will never separate while the least scent remains. "Da-
nu sum, non Odysseus," but I must be permitted to believe that such a Bank, judiciously organized and skillfully managed, would be as small security at once against consolidation and secession.

And now, sir, having said all this, I beg leave again to assure you, that I am not in love with this plan. Were it in my power to establish it, and were I free from all constitutional scruples, I should tremble at the thought of a new experiment on the currency and prosperity of the country. To do frankly with you, I have but used this suggestion as a text for my remarks. It has served me as a sort of mould to give form and texture to ideas which otherwise might have been unintelligible. If, by this means, I have succeeded in presenting them distinctly, it will have served my turn.

Whig Aristocracy.—We have often been struck with the exceeding absurdity of the charge made against the Whig party of being led by aristocrats and lordings. The system is a part of the tactics of the Loco Focos, and in, we suppose, defended upon the ground of its necessity, as men generally excuse their deviations from the right. But look at its absurdity.

Mr. Clay, who, perhaps, under peculiar circumstances, may be considered the most prominent of the "Whig leaders," as the *Los Angeles Express* chooses to designate gentlemen of talents connected with the party, owes nothing to the accident of birth or fortune. He was born in poverty, and his first efforts to attain a high place amongst his fellow-citizens were made under the stimulus of indigence and want. He has never forgotten his humble origin. He is one of the noblest of nature, but neither the honors of which he has been the object, nor the homage which is cordially paid his commanding energy and talents, have ever made him arrogant or presumptuous. Even when the zenith of his fame, the republicanism and simplicity of his manners gained for him the title of the "Great Commoner," a sense of distinction and reticence.

Mr. Webster, who occupies a position of similar exaltation, was of an origin equally humble. His father was a plain and pretending tiller of the soil, poor in the world's goods, and not even an ambitious dreamer. Mr. Webster's whole life and conduct are in consonance with the condition from which he sprang. His manly and even gigantic form tells of the severe and healthful labor which gave rigidity to his nerves and fitted him for the laborious employments in which his life has been spent. After passing through all the dizzying paths of politics and statesmanship, the simplicity of his taste has led him to turn to the occupation in which he passed his boyhood and youth. Like Mr. Clay, he is a farmer.

Gen. Harrison, it is true, traces his blood to a parent line of illustrious distinction. He is the son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence. This is, indeed, a passport worth coveting. But this circumstance did not satisfy his ambition. He was not content with the renown of his ancestry. Before he had attained the age of manhood, he left his parental abode for the dangers and trials of the West—the howling wilderness. His whole life, then, has been a life of labour, of peril, of hardship. And now, in his old age, this aristocrat, his illustrious compeers, has sought a honored retirement in the peaceful pursuit of an agricultural life.

These are the Whig aristocrats, of a lordly disposition and rapacious desires.

At the recent anniversary, in Boston, Rev. Hubbard Winslow toasted Mr. C. as one, "who, by a long and brilliant career, of patriotic and faithful service," was to be President of the United States: it was upon, the Boston *Liberator*, edited by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the most talented and dangerous, as he is the most infamous of the Abolition party, denounces the renowned gentleman as a "prophet of Babel," because he has thus toasted "A SLAVEHOLDER" as worthy of the Chief Magistracy of the Union! What is the inference? Is it that the Abolitionists are likely to support this slaveholder? Or is it that they will give their votes to one who is not a slaveholder? We ask the Washington Chronicle, whose horror of the Abolitionists seems to increase as the President advances progress, and as the thread of hope of Mr. Calhoun's becoming the Democratic candidate, strengthens.—*Lynchburg Virginian*.

Mr. Calhoun and his party contend that the direct effect of the sub-Treasury will be to advance the prosperity of South. The Boston Advocate and N. Post, on the other hand, contend that will promote the interests of the North. And judging by the Northern vote in Congress on the subject, they are at least as likely to be right as Mr. Calhoun.—*Frederictonian*.

From the Charleston Courier.

HENRY CLAY.

May I ask if one of the Editors of the *Centinel*, in adding here its columns the following extract, from an Alabama paper, it gives a political portrait of Mr. CLAY, which it has pleased many to think a faithful likeness. To be sure, it does differ somewhat from the dark and frightful shadows which flow daily from the busy columns of the *Globe*, *Charleston Mercury*, and *Washington Chronicle*. They generally paint him with such a gloomy arrow, as such a minister must, that his friends cannot but be shocked at the lamentable want of knowledge of drawing in these artists and his worst enemies think, when they see him last, he were a most generous compensation. Some are even willing to go as far—uncharitable dogs they are—as to impute that these clumsy artists are not so clumsy as people would infer, from their gross failure in rendering a likeness of Mr. CLAY—for they very plausibly contend that they make admirable pictures of Mr. CALHOUN, and even pleasing portraits of Mr. VAN BUREN, and BENTON himself—the present to the eyes a very hero! These uncharitable dogs assert that these portrait painters of the *Globe*, &c. entertain a downright grudge against Mr. CLAY, and are determined that the customers whom they supply with drawings of our great men shall never behold the noble features and generous captivating countenance of "Henry of the West." These horridal fellows charge it upon the limners of the *Globe*, *Charleston Mercury*, and *Chronicle*, that they are afraid to let the "Peace Maker" be seen as he is, because they are apprehensive that the love which runs after him and clings to him in spite of disaster and defeat, wherever he is known, might be stirred up in the hearts of the people, even to a very shadow which looked like him.

[From the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser.]

We copy the following communication, replete with eloquent tributes to the worth and merits of Mr. Clay, from the pen of a South Carolinian. Give us the Name, York Exchange Street.

from the New York Evening Post.

"We derogue from our men's rightful possessions, when we assert that the name of Henry Clay would provide less sectional jealousy and opposition, than any of the candidates now before the American people. His character, position, principles and history, present him as a fair and honorable COMPROMISE for the North and South, the East and the West. He has acquired faithfully and intimately with every section of the Union. The South cannot forget him, whose heroic voice in the second great struggle for independence, cheered her drooping spirits and gave her heart for the unequal contest; she cast her regard with grateful emotion, on one who has thrown himself into the perilous breach, and the Missouri question, and the Compromise, under his name and his fame far her and for the Union. The East cannot hesitate to support one who has done such long and arduous battle for her—never deserted, never betrayed her; who was true to her interests when it not only required courage to defend, but wisdom and skill to understand to save them. And will the West cast a glance to give her richest jewel an appropriate resting place; to reward with an enthusiastic well done long tried and devoted servant—the fire of whose youth, the vigor of whose manhood, heaven sent for her? Will she not eagerly rally to his aid and crown his gray hairs with honor? Will the North and the South the East and the West forget him. Let party be buried. Let Henry Clay the American Citizen, be brought before the American people; and as he stands uncovered in presence of his country, face to face with his countrymen, will he not be hailed and greeted as a second Benefactor? And when he follows Clay look upon their friend of many years; the pilot whose pilot has ever been true to the national flag; the pilot who has conducted them in and through the most wintry storms; when busy many carries them back to the past, and recall bright review the long line of his illustrious ones, shall not gratitude break into plaudits, his voice be heard as the sound of many voices proclaiming him worthy to be their chief? American people will be just to him and to themselves; they will pay the accumulated debt. They will not cast that debt on posterity. The state ingratitudes shall not run on their memory. They will themselves, redeem their own obligations. No American Plutarch, in recording the eulogy of Henry Clay, shall be permitted to put his mouth the complainer of the vaunted Themistocles to the Athenians:—"My countrymen pay me no respect. When a storm drives me to seek themselves under me as under a palm tree, they rob the sun of property now beams on them; they rob the tree of its leaves and branches."

all along contended that the sole design of the authors of the Sub-Treasury scheme was to get far from divorcing Bank and State, and to unite them by indissoluble bonds, and in the very worst form which human ingenuity can devise. That such will be the result of the scheme, if it succeed, we have no for a single instant doubted. We find some of its friends even are beginning to throw off the mask, and fearfully to abandon their designs. We are glad of this, and the people can only behold the real fruits of this financial Moksha, the "silver" being stripped from its vesture, there can be no doubt that they will turn from it with unmingled abhorrence and disgust.

N. J. Palmer, Esq., one of the candidates for the Legislature of North Carolina, at Carwell (the residence of Senator Bedd Brown, and the most unanimously democratic county in the State,) declares in a Circular to the people, that he is in favor of the Sub-Treasury Bill, as it passed Senate—and why? We ask attention to his reason! Because he believes it will contribute to the establishment of "a NATIONAL BANK, founded exclusively on the funds and credit of the Government, with branches located in each State." So that, instead of "divorcing" Bank & State, these twins are to be more closely united, in fact, than they ever were before. And even a "Democrat," it seems, confided in the constitutionality authority to establish "a Monster," provided only it be estab-

ported into an institution of the same name in the same schoolroom recommended by Gen. Jackson, in his Message of 1829 or 1830, the danger of which was so eloquently depicted in the Report of Mr. McMillan, the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, and at the time a warm friend of the General and of his administration. It is a scheme, which, if it can be once commenced, places the Freed and the Free conditionally in the hands of the President, and if it do not convert him into a Despot places in his hands the means of becoming one. It arms him with power more unlimited than those of the King of Great Britain, and practically invests him with the least shadow of responsibility. And this is Modern Democracy! How different from the democracy of Jefferson and Madison, who struggled valiantly to abide the boundaries of Executive power, and so surround him with controlling checks!—A Virginian.

GEN. HARRISON.

The Cincinnati Evening Post repeats with seeming confidence in the truth of the statement, that, in case of the nomination of Mr. Clay as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Harrison will be taken up by the Van Buren party. After stating the rumors heretofore referred to by us, the Cincinnati paper adds: "We have additional reasons for believing that it is determined on beyond dispute: we shall be further informed on this subject in a few days when it shall be laid before our readers. Well—we shall have no objection; for, although we prefer Mr. Clay to Gen. Harrison, we certainly greatly prefer Gen. Harrison to Mr. Van Buren. In a contest between Gen. H. and Mr. C., while we should have no doubt of the success of the latter we should be content with the election of the former—quies, indeed, in permitting his will to receive the votes of the Loco Focos, he should adopt their principles, in which case we should of course "touch not the anachron thing." A collision between Mr. Clay and Gen. Harrison would throw us into that we wpt of into rather a queer attitude—the Richmond Enquirer, for example—which has hitherto assailed both although not with greater violence and ferocity, it is true, than it once did "the cause whom it afterwards supported."—[Lynchburg Virginian.]

Party Definitions.—The following definitions, which we copy from the Raleigh Register, are respectfully dedicated to the Washington Chronicle:

Abolitionist.—An owner of a bundle of slaves, residing in a slave-holding State, viz: Henry Clay.

Anti-Abolitionist.—A resident of a State where slavery is prohibited—a man who endeavored to exclude Missouri from the Union, because she tolerated slavery, viz: James W. Brown.

Federalist.—A supporter of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison—an advocate for an economical administration of the Government and a limitation of Executive power.

Democratic Republican.—A supporter of an extravagant Administration, seeking to inflict on the country a national debt of twenty millions per annum, by the issue of Government shin plasters—a man who shouts "Gold for the Government and ruin for the People."

A Barbours to Col. Preston.—The friends of Col. Patterson honored him with a banquet at Columbia on the 23rd July. The evident object of the festival was, to sustain Col. Preston in his course in the late session of Congress, and to make a demonstration against his colleagues, Mr. Calhoun. There were about eight hundred persons present on the occasion, of whom it is estimated that one third, if not one half differed from Col. Preston on the Sub-Treasury. The remarks were conciliatory; one of them denounced both Mr. Clay, and Mr. Van

two hours and a half in length, in which, of course, he took a wide range, and upon a great deal of things past, present, and to come;—he declared himself decidedly opposed to Mr. Clay, and in regard to name being placed on the Clay ticket Vice President, said—"that he was not man for Mr. Clay, nor Mr. Clay the man for him." From this it appears that it is not true that Col. Preston has gone over to Mr. Clay, or that he thinks of supporting him for the Presidency. His speech was warmly cheered; a toast proposed by Mr. Rhett, in favor of separating the Government from the South, was received with great applause, another toast also proposed in honor of Mr. Calhoun, was drunk with great cheering. On the whole the affair passed off without the occurrence of anything to widen the breach between the parties in South Carolina, and without prospect of making any serious division in the State-rights party of that State.—Western Carolinian.

About the only true statement made by Dr. DUNCAN, of Ohio, in the preceding speech—which has recently been published by him, is the following, which is, no doubt, a very conclusive defence of the administration.

"I live near a river called the Little Miami and here in their campsite a crowd called Syracuse fish in the river, and my boy catches salmon."

COOL DOWN WITH COLD MINER®

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... (N. C.) Aug. 4, 1938
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That the process is not for extracting from the ore, but not obtained the full amount existing in them, is a fact well understood by miners; and various experiments have been made to effect this desirable object.

That any approach has been made to a similar to those lately described in the "Globe" is exceedingly doubtful. In England, we told the meeting process is approved; and it yields a peculiar character of gold ore is made yield a much larger amount of metal by itself than by the system of washing and amalgamating. It is usually well known, however, that patented in various combinations, requiring a different treatment to extract it. It is not known that any profitable efforts will follow partial experiments made by smelting some of our new Charbonne. A small amount of metal derived from this process was assayed, and calculations made from the result were about third of the amount represented in the "Globe" and other public journals of French origin, where that the specimen presented was a fair one.

If one-third of the sum thus stated could be taken upon a large amount of the ore, a profitable investment might be made; but the rare and numerous elements which have been examined in smelting operations have overbalanced the richness of operation. The use of cyanide necessary to realize a profit probably prevent any extensive system of "new" process until more satisfactory information is gained upon the subject.

It is highly probable that the money stolen from us, and which has been so largely covered by the banks of the country, will appear in some of the papers; and which, the discovery of the very enormous—single bill will not largely increase the amount of the proceeds in circulation, nor prevent the balance trade from operating upon them.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Troubles in Havana and Porto Rico.
The steamship *Natchez* having been detained at Key West for want of fuel, the schooner was dispatched to Havana to secure a supply of coal. The officer in command of the schooner stated, on his return to Key West, that there had been some serious disturbances among the troops at Havana. The circumstances and particulars had been kept a secret, as far as possible, by the public authorities, as nothing certain had transpired as to cause or origin of the affair. This was ascertained: that a conspiracy was hatched among the troops and officers of several regiments garrisoning the Florida, through the treachery of one of the individuals implicated. They were, it is supposed, disarmed with the weapons of Gov. Tamm; but this is all conjecture. The discovery of the treason led to the vigorous measures, on the part of the Governor, Espoleta, to crush it in the bud. The gates were immediately shut upon regiments in their barracks, and in which they garrisoned converted into prisons. Eighty of the ringleaders were seized and executed on the spot, and as many more detained under arrest, awaiting confirmation of their guilt. From the fire and heavy firing heard from the fort was supposed that a severe conflict had taken place, and that the rebels were victorious. In Havana, the disturbance produced among the inhabitants agitation and excitement, heightening the mystery with which it was shrouded. On the departure of the schooner, all was quiet; the insurrection having been instantly put down by the energy and prudence of Gov. Espoleta.

Anecdote of George III.—In one of King's excursions during the flay he of 1786, in Weymouth, he passed a where only one woman was at work. majesty asked her where her company were? The woman answered, they gone to see the king. 'And why did not go with them?' rejoined his majesty. 'Why,' replied the woman, 'the fish are gone to town will lose a day's work it, and that is more than I can afford to do.' 'I have five children to work for,' she then, said his majesty, putting some in her hand, you may tell your company who is gone to see the king, that she came to see you.

Buried in Sweden.—A daisy girl is pretty well sweetened on the Lovén Sunday evening week, while "pating" ba "on the head of a molasses bough. He got to "breaking down" as the wags the end of the dance that he broke in, when down he went into the fumes, leaving nothing poorer above at his woolly toe-knot.—N. O. paper.

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